FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N C. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1835. [NO. 933.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 5 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received and are now opening their SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards,
Fur Hats, Cotton Yarn,
Rorum do, Writing, Letter and
Wool do, Wrapping Paper,
Leghorn & Patent Medicines, &c.
Palm leaf do,

ALSO,

12 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
40 do. Molasses,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
80 kegs Nails,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire, &c.

Which we offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance, for cash or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 14, 1835 32-6w.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated. One dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14 1835 32 3m

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of GOODS, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received a part of his Spring purchases of Books, and expects the remainder in a few days. They will make his Stock very large and valuable, comprising excellent works, in almost every branch of Literature. Country Merchants, Literary gentlemen, Teachers and Students, will find bargains.

E. J. HALE.

April 14, 1835.

Mrs. Eliza A. Hatchel

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that she will open School the first of May, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Beard She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, and Rhetoric; also, Drawing and Painting on paper, velvet and satin, Theorem-cutting, the Poner and Ebony Painting, Transferring on wood, Emboss embroidery, Embroidery with silk, Bead Work in different ways, Lace Work, and all kinds of Needle Work. The prices of tuition will be such as are customary in this place. She formerly taught school in Murfreesboro', N. C As she is a stranger, she brought a certificate with her.

April 11, 1835. 32 3wp

A HORSE

WAS offered for sale in this place, under very suspicious circumstances about twelve days since; subsequent events confirm the suspicion, that the Horse was stolen. This is to give notice to any person who has lost a Horse, that by writing to the Subscriber (postage paid,) and giving an accurate description of him, an immediate answer will be returned, should the Horse answer the description, but not otherwise. He is very easily described, having several notable marks which could not escape the notice of the most superficial observer. The man who offered him for sale is confined in the Jail of this place. Letters to be directed to

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1835 32tf.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 22d day of May next, there will be let out to the lowest bidder, in Carthage, Moore County, the building of a Brick COURT HOUSE, in that place. The Contractor furnishing all the necessary materials. The House to be fifty-six feet by forty-two; two story; the lower story to be ten feet between joints; the upper fourteen feet; the wall of the lower story to be twenty inches thick; the upper wall eighteen inches; the House divided below into four rooms and two passages; above into three rooms; the partition walls below to be of brick; above of wood, lathed and plastered; the House to be covered with Zinc. Further particulars and terms made known on the day.

CORNELIUS DOWD,
JOHN MORISON,
JOHN B KELLY, } *Commissioners.*

Carthage, April 6, 1835. 32 t20th M.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's Also,

640 acres. lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C P. MALLETT

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31-f

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW WORK.

An Eloquent Passage.—We have had an opportunity of perusing a small portion of Washington Irving's new work, "A Tour on the Prairies"—enough, however, to convince us that it will be sought after and read with avidity—that it will enhance the reputation of its author and add to the literary character of the country. The introductory chapter embraces a vindication of the author from the charges made against him in some of the newspapers of having *deserted* his own country. It is entirely satisfactory. We regret that we cannot give the whole of it, but the following eloquent passage, descriptive of the author's return to his native land, will command general approbation:

At length the long anticipated moment arrived. I again saw the "blue line of my native land" rising like a cloud in that horizon where, so many years before, I had seen it fade away. I again saw the bright city of my birth rising out of its beautiful bay; its multiplied fanes and spires, and its prolonged forest of masts, proclaiming its augmented grandeur. My heart throbbed with pride and admiration as I gazed upon it—I gloried in being its son.

But how was the wanderer to be received, after such an absence? Was he to be taken, as a favoured child, to its bosom; or repulsed as a stranger, and a changeling?

My old doubts recurred as I stepped upon land. I could scarcely realize that I was indeed in my native city, among the haunts of my childhood. Might not this be another of those dreams that had so often beguiled me? There were circumstances enough to warrant such a surmise. I passed through places that ought to be familiar to me, but all were changed. Huge edifices and lofty piles had sprung up in the place of lowly tenements; the old landmarks of the city were gone; the very streets were altered.

As I passed on, I looked wistfully in every face; not one was known to me—not one!—Yet I was in haunts where every visage was once familiar to me I read the names over the door; all were new. They were unassociated with any early recollection The saddening conviction stole over my heart that I was a stranger in my own home! Alas! thought I, what had I to expect after such an absence!

Let not the reader be mistaken. I have no doleful picture to draw; no sorrowful demand to make upon his sympathies. It has been the lot of many a wanderer, returning after a shorter lapse of years, to find the scenes of his youth gone to ruin and decay. If I had any thing to deplore, it was the improvement of my home. It had outgrown my recollection from its very prosperity, and strangers had crowded into it from every clime, to participate in its overflowing abundance. A little was sufficient to reconcile me to a change, the result of prosperity. My friends, too, once clustered in neighboring contiguity in a moderate community, now scattered widely asunder, over a splendid metropolis, soon gathered together to welcome me; and never did a wanderer, after such an absence, experience such a greeting. Then it was that every doubt vanished from my mind. Then it was that I felt I was indeed at home—and that it was a home of the heart! I thanked my stars that I had been born among such friends; I thanked my stars, that had conducted me back to dwell among them while I had yet the capacity to enjoy their fellowship.

It is the very reception that I met with, that has drawn from me these confessions Had I experienced coldness or distrust—had I been treated as an alien from the sympathies of my countrymen, I should have buried my wounded feelings in my bosom, and remained silent. But they have welcomed me home with their old indulgence; they have shown that notwithstanding my long absence and the doubts and suggestions to which it had given rise, they still believe and trust in me. And now, let them feel assured, that I am heart and soul among them.

I make no boast of my patriotism; I can only say that, as far as it goes, it is no blind attachment. I have sojourned in various countries, have been treated in them above my deserts; and the remembrance of them is grateful and pleasant to me. I have seen what is brightest and best in foreign lands, and have found in every nation, enough to love and honor; yet, with all these recollections living in my imagination and kindling in my heart, I look around with delightful exultation upon my native land, and feel that after all my rambles about the world, I can be happiest at home.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Executive Patronage.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN

ON THE BILL TO REPEAL THE FOUR YEARS' LAW, AND ON THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mr. CALHOUN said, the question involved in the 3d section of the bill, whether the power to dismiss an officer of the Government can be controlled or regulated by Congress, or is under the exclusive and unlimited control of the President, is no ordinary question, which may be decided either way, without materially affecting the character and practical operation of the government. It is on the contrary a great and fundamental question on the decision of which will materially depend the fact, whether this government shall prove to be what those who framed it supposed it was—a free, popular, and republican Government, or a monarchy in disguise.

This important question, said Mr. C. has been very fully and ably discussed by those who have preceded me on the side I intend to advocate, It is not my intention to repeat their arguments, nor to enforce them by additional illustration. I propose to confine myself to a single point of view, but that point I hold to be decisive of the question.

If the power to dismiss is possessed by the Executive, he must hold it in one of two modes: either by an express grant of the power by the constitution, or as a power necessary and proper to execute some power expressly granted by that instrument. All the powers under the constitution may be classed under one or the other of these heads; there is no intermediate class. The first question then is, has the President the power in question by any express grant in the constitution? He who affirms that he has, is bound to show it. That instrument is in the hands of every member; the portion containing the delegation of power to the President is short. It is comprised in a few sentences. I ask the Senators to open the constitution, to examine it, and to find, if they can, any authority given to the president to dismiss a public officer. None such can be found; the constitution has been carefully examined, and no one pretends to have found such a grant. Well then, as there is none such, if it exists at all, it must exist as a power necessary and proper to execute some granted power; but if it exists in that character, it belongs to Congress and not to the Executive. I venture not this assertion hastily; I speak on the authority of the constitution itself, the express and unequivocal authority which cannot be denied nor contradicted. Hear what that sacred instrument says: "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" (those granted to Congress itself,) "and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." Mark the fullness of the expression. Congress shall have power to make all laws, not only to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to itself, but those delegated to the Government, or any department or office thereof; and of course comprehends the power to pass laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers expressly granted to the Executive department. It follows of course, to whatever express grant of power to the Executive the power of dismissal may be supposed to attach, whether to that of seeing the law faithfully executed, or to the still more comprehensive grant, as contended for by some, vesting Executive powers in the President, the mere fact that it is a power appertenant to another power, and necessary to carry it into effect, transfers it, by the provisions of the constitution cited, from the Executive to Congress, and places it under the control of Congress, to be regulated in the manner which it may judge best. If there be truth in reasoning on political subjects, the conclusion at which I have arrived cannot be resisted. I would entreat gentlemen who are opposed to me, said Mr. C. to pause and reflect; and to point out if possible the slightest flaw in the argument, or to find a peg on which to hang a doubt. Can they deny that all powers under the Constitution are either powers specifically granted, or powers necessary and proper to carry such into execution? Can it be said that there are inherent powers comprehended in neither of these classes, and existing by a sort of divine right in the Government? The Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) attempted to establish some such position, but the moment that my colleague touched it with the spear of truth, he (Mr. W.) shrunk from the deformity of his own conception. Or can it be asserted that there are powers derived from obligations higher than the Constitution itself? The very intimation of such a source of power hurled from office the predecessor of the present incumbent. But if it cannot be denied that all the powers under the constitution are comprised under one or the other of these classes, and if it is acknowledged, as it is on all sides, that the power of dismissal is not specifically granted by the constitution, it follows, by irresistible and a necessary consequence, that the power belongs not to the Executive but to Congress, to be regulated and controlled at its pleasure.

I would be gratified, said Mr. C., that any one who entertains an opposite opinion would attempt to refute this argument, and to point out wherein it is defective; and such perfect confidence do I feel in its soundness, that I will yield the floor to any Senator who may rise and say that he is prepared to refute it.

[Here Mr. TALLMADGE, from New York, rose, and said that he was not satisfied with the argument, and would attempt to show its error. Mr. C. sat down, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity; when Mr. T. began a formal speech on the subject generally, without attempting to meet Mr. C's argument, when the latter rose and said, that Mr. T. had mistaken him; that he did not yield the floor for the purpose of enabling Mr. T. to make a speech, but to enable him to refute the argument which Mr. C. had advanced; and that if Mr. T. was not prepared to do so, he (Mr. C.) would proceed in the discussion.]

Mr. Calhoun proceeded, and said: The argument on which I have relied has been alluded to by the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. White) and my friend from Kentucky, who sits before me (Mr. Bibb) and the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) whom I am sorry not to see in his place, attempted a reply. He objected to the argument on the ground that the construction put upon the clause of the constitution which has been quoted, would divest the President of a power expressly granted him by the Constitution. I must, said Mr. C. express my amazement, that one so clear sighted, and so capable of appreciating the just force of an argument, would give such an answer. Were the power of dismissal a granted power, the argument would be sound; but, as it is not, to contend that the construction would divest him of the power, is an assumption without the slightest foundation to sustain it. It is *his* construction, in fact, which divests Congress of an expressly granted power, and not ours, which divests the President. By his he would take from Congress the authority expressly granted of passing all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the granted powers, under the pretext that the exercise of such a power, on the part of Congress, would divest the executive of a power no where granted in the Constitution.

I feel, said Mr. C. that I must appear to repeat unnecessarily what of itself is so clear and simple as to require no illustration; but I know the obstinacy of party feeling and preconceived opinions, and with what difficulty they yield to the clearest demonstration. Nothing can overthrow them but repeated blows.

Such, said Mr. C. are the arguments by which I have been forced to conclude, that the power of dismissing is not lodged in the President, but is subject to be controlled and regulated by Congress. I say forced, because I have been compelled to the conclusion in spite of my previous impression. Relying upon the early decision of the question, and the long acquiescence in that decision, I had concluded without examination that the decision had not been disturbed, because it rested upon principles too clear and strong to admit of doubt. I remained passively under this impression until it became necessary, during the last session, to examine the question, when I took up the discussion of '98, with the expectation of having my previous impression confirmed. The result was different. I was struck, on reading the debate, with the superiority of the argument of those who contended that the power was not vested by the Constitution in the Executive. To me they appear to be far more statesman-like than the opposite arguments, and partake much more of the spirit of prophecy. After reading this debate, I turned to the Constitution, which I read with care in reference to the subject discussed, when for the first time I was struck with the full force of the clause which I have quoted, and which, in my opinion, forever settles the controversy.

I will now, said Mr C. proceed to consider what will be the effect on the operation of the system under the construction which I have given. In the first place it would put down all discretionary power, and convert the Government into what the framers intended it should be—a government of laws and not of discretion. If the construction be established, no officer, from the President to the constable, and from the Chief Justice to the lowest judicial officer, could exercise any power but what is expressly granted by the constitution, or by some act of Congress; and thus that which in a free state is most odious and dangerous of all things—the discretionary powers of those who are charged with the execution of the laws—will be effectually suppressed, and the dominion of the laws be fully established.

It would, in the next place, unite, harmonize, and blend into one whole all the powers of the Government, and prevent that perpetual and dangerous conflict which would necessarily exist between the departments of this government under the opposite construction. Permit each department to judge of the extent of its own powers, and to assume the right to exercise all powers which it may deem necessary and proper to execute the powers granted to it, and who does not see that in fact the Government would consist of three independent, separate, and conflicting departments; without any common point of union, instead of one united authority controlling the whole? Nor would it be difficult to see in what this contest between conflicting departments would terminate. The executive must prevail over the other departments. Without its concurrence the action of the other departments are impotent; neither the decrees of the court nor the acts of Congress can be executed but through the executive authority; and if the President be permitted to assume whatever power he may deem to be appertenant to his granted powers, and to decide according to his will and pleasure, and on his own responsibilty, whether the decision of the court or the acts of Congress are or are not consistent with the rights which he may arrogate to himself, it is impossible not to see that the authority of the legislative and judicial departments would be under his control. Nor is it difficult to see that, if he may add the power of dismissal to that of appointment, and thus assert unlimited control over all who hold office, he would find but little difficulty in maintaining himself in the most extravagant assumption of power. We are not without experience on this subject. To what but to the false and dangerous doctrine against which I am contending, and into which the present Chief Magistrate has fallen, are we to attribute the frequent conflicts between the Executive and the other departments of the government, and which so strongly illustrates the truth of what I have stated Under the opposite and true view of our system all these dangerous jars and conflicts would cease. It unites the whole into one, and the legislative becomes, as it ought to be, the centre of the system, the stomach and the brain, into which all is taken, digested, and assimilated, and by which the action of the whole is regulated by a common intelligence; and this without destroying the distinct and independent functions of the parts. Each is left in possession of the powers expressly granted by the constitution, and which may be executed without the aid of the legislative department, and in the exercise of which there is no possibility of coming into conflict with the other departments, while all discretionary power necessary to execute those granted, and in the exercise of which the separate departments would necessarily come into conflict, are by a wise and beautiful provision of the constitution transferred to Congress, to be exercised solely according to its discretion, and thus avoiding, as far as the departments of the government are concerned, the possibility of collision between the parts. By a provision no less wise, this union of power in Congress is so regulated as to prevent the legislative from absorbing the other departments of the Government. To guard the executive against encroachments of Congress, the President is raised from his mere ministerial functions to a participation in the enactment of laws. By a provision in the constitution, his approval is required to the acts of Congress; and his veto, given him as a shield to protect him against the encroachment of the legislative department, can arrest the acts of Congress, unless passed by two thirds of both Houses. And here, let me say, that I cannot concur in the resolution offered by my friend from Maryland, (Mr. KENT,) which proposes to divest the Executive of his veto. I hold it to be indispensable; mainly on the ground that the constitution has vested in Congress the high discretionary power under consideration, which but for the veto, however necessary for the harmony and unity of the Government, might prove destructive to the independence of the President. He must, indeed, be a most feeble and incompetent Chief Magisirate if, aided by the veto, he would not have sufficient influence to protect his necessary powers against the encroachments of Congress. Nor is the judiciary left without ample protection against the encroachments of Congress. The independent tenure by which the judges hold their office, and the right of the court to pronounce when a case comes before them upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, as far at least as the other departments are concerned, affords to the judiciary an ample protection. Thus all the departments are united in one, so as to constitute a single government, instead of three distinct, separate, and conflicting departments, without impairing their separate and distinct functions, while, at the same time, the peace and harmony of the whole are preserved.

There remains, said Mr. C., to be noticed another consequence not less important. The construction for which I contend strikes at the root of that dangerous control which the President would have over all who hold office, if the power of appointing and removal without limitation or restriction were united in him. Let us not be deceived by names. The power in question is too great for a Chief Magistrate of a free State. It is in its nature an imperial power, and, if he be permitted to exercise it, his authority must become as absolute as that of the Autocrat of all the Russias. To give him the power to dismiss, at his will and pleasure, without limitation or control, is to give him an absolute and unlimited control over the subsistence of almost all who hold office under Government.—Let him have the power, and the sixty thousand who now hold employment under Government would become dependent upon him for the means of existence. Of that vast multitude, I may venture to assert that there are very few whose subsistence does not more or less depend upon their public employment. Who does not see that a power so unlimited and despotic over this great and powerful corps must tend to corrupt and debase those who compose it, and to convert them into the supple and willing instruments of him who wields it? And here let me remark, said Mr. C., that I have been unfairly represented in reference to this point. I have been charged to assert that the whole body of office holders are corrupt, debased, and subservient: with what views, those who made this charge can best explain. I have made no such assertion, nor could it with truth be made. I know that there are many virtuous and high-minded citizens who hold public offices but it is not, therefore, the less true that the tendency of the power of dismissal is such as I have attributed to it; and that if the power be left unqualified, and the practice be continued as it has of late, the result must be complete corruption and debasement of those in public employ. What, Mr. C. asked, has been that powerful cause that has wrought that wonderful change in the purest judicial officer, could exercise any power but what is expressly granted by the constitution, or by some act of Congress; and thus that which in a free state is most odious and dangerous of all things—the discretionary powers of those who are charged with the execution of the laws—will be effectually suppressed, and the dominion of the laws be fully established.

It would, in the next place, unite, harmonize, and blend into one whole all the powers of the Government, and prevent that perpetual and dangerous conflict which would necessarily exist between the departments of this government under the opposite construction. Permit each department to judge of the extent of its own powers, and to assume the right to exercise all powers which it may deem necessary and proper to execute the powers granted to it, and who does not see that in fact the Government would consist of three independent, separate, and conflicting departments; without any common point of union, instead of one united authority controlling the whole? Nor would it be difficult to see in what this contest between conflicting departments would terminate. The executive must prevail over the other departments. Without its concurrence the action of the other departments are impotent; neither the decrees of the court nor the acts of Congress can be executed but through the executive authority; and if the President be permitted to assume whatever power he may deem to be appertenant to his granted powers, and to decide according to his will and pleasure, and on his own responsibilty, whether the decision of the court or the acts of Congress are or are not consistent with the rights which he may arrogate to himself, it is impossible not to see that the authority of the legislative and judicial departments would be under his control. Nor is it difficult to see that, if he may add the power of dismissal to that of appointment, and thus assert unlimited control over all who hold office, he would find but little difficulty in maintaining himself in the most extravagant assumption of power. We are not without experience on this subject. To what but to the false and dangerous doctrine against which I am contending, and into which the present Chief Magistrate has fallen, are we to attribute the frequent conflicts between the Executive and the other departments of the government, and which so strongly illustrates the truth of what I have stated Under the opposite and true view of our system all these dangerous jars and conflicts would cease. It unites the whole into one, and the legislative becomes, as it ought to be, the centre of the system, the stomach and the brain, into which all is taken, digested, and assimilated, and by which the action of the whole is regulated by a common intelligence; and this without destroying the distinct and independent functions of the parts. Each is left in possession of the powers expressly granted by the constitution, and which may be executed without the aid of the legislative department, and in the exercise of which there is no possibility of coming into conflict with the other departments, while all discretionary power necessary to execute those granted, and in the exercise of which the separate departments would necessarily come into conflict, are by a wise and beautiful provision of the constitution transferred to Congress, to be exercised solely according to its discretion, and thus avoiding, as far as the departments of the government are concerned, the possibility of collision between the parts. By a provision no less wise, this union of power in Congress is so regulated as to prevent the legislative from absorbing the other departments of the Government. To guard the executive against encroachments of Congress, the President is raised from his mere ministerial functions to a participation in the enactment of laws. By a provision in the constitution, his approval is required to the acts of Congress; and his veto, given him as a shield to protect him against the encroachment of the legislative department, can arrest the acts of Congress, unless passed by two thirds of both Houses. And here, let me say, that I cannot concur in the resolution offered by my friend from Maryland, (Mr. KENT,) which proposes to divest the Executive of his veto. I hold it to be indispensable; mainly on the ground that the constitution has vested in Congress the high discretionary power under consideration, which but for the veto, however necessary for the harmony and unity of the Government, might prove destructive to the independence of the President. He must, indeed, be a most feeble and incompetent Chief Magisirate if, aided by the veto, he would not have sufficient influence to protect his necessary powers against the encroachments of Congress. Nor is the judiciary left without ample protection against the encroachments of Congress. The independent tenure by which the judges hold their office, and the right of the court to pronounce when a case comes before them upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, as far at least as the other departments are concerned, affords to the judiciary an ample protection. Thus all the departments are united in one, so as to constitute a single government, instead of three distinct, separate, and conflicting departments, without impairing their separate and distinct functions, while, at the same time, the peace and harmony of the whole are preserved.

There remains, said Mr. C., to be noticed another consequence not less important. The construction for which I contend strikes at the root of that dangerous control which the President would have over all who hold office, if the power of appointing and removal without limitation or restriction were united in him. Let us not be deceived by names. The power in question is too great for a Chief Magistrate of a free State. It is in its nature an imperial power, and, if he be permitted to exercise it, his authority must become as absolute as that of the Autocrat of all the Russias. To give him the power to dismiss, at his will and pleasure, without limitation or control, is to give him an absolute and unlimited control over the subsistence of almost all who hold office under Government.—Let him have the power, and the sixty thousand who now hold employment under Government would become dependent upon him for the means of existence. Of that vast multitude, I may venture to assert that there are very few whose subsistence does not more or less depend upon their public employment. Who does not see that a power so unlimited and despotic over this great and powerful corps must tend to corrupt and debase those who compose it, and to convert them into the supple and willing instruments of him who wields it? And here let me remark, said Mr. C., that I have been unfairly represented in reference to this point. I have been charged to assert that the whole body of office holders are corrupt, debased, and subservient: with what views, those who made this charge can best explain. I have made no such assertion, nor could it with truth be made. I know that there are many virtuous and high-minded citizens who hold public offices but it is not, therefore, the less true that the tendency of the power of dismissal is such as I have attributed to it; and that if the power be left unqualified, and the practice be continued as it has of late, the result must be complete corruption and debasement of those in public employ. What, Mr. C. asked, has been that powerful cause that has wrought that wonderful change which history teaches us has occurred at different periods in the character of nations? What has bowed down that high, generous, and chivalrous feeling; that independent and proud spirit which characterized all free states in rising from the barbarous to the civilized condition; and which finally converted them into base sycophants and flatterers? Under the operation of what cause did the proud and stubborn conquerors of the world, the haughty Romans, sink down to that low and servile debasement which followed the decay of the republic?—What but the mighty cause which I am considering; the power which one man exercised over the fortunes and subsistence, the honor and the standing of all those in office or who aspired to public employment? Man is naturally proud and independent, and if he loses those noble qualities in the progress of civilization, it is because, by the concentration of power, he who controls the Government becomes deified in the eyes of those who live, or expect to live, by its bounty. Instead of resting their hopes on a kind Providence and their own honest exertions, all who aspire are taught to believe that the most certain road to honor and fortune is servility and flattery. We already experience its corroding operation. With the growth of Executive patronage and the control which the Executive has established over those in office by the exercise of this tremendous power, we witness among ourselves the progress of this base and servile spirit, which already presents so striking a contrast between the former and present character of our people.

It is in vain to attempt to deny the charge. I have marked its progress in a thousand instances within the last few years. I have seen the spirit of independent men, holding public employ, sink under the dread of this fearful power, too honest and too firm to become the instruments or flatterers of power, yet too prudent, with all the consequences before them, to whisper disapprobation of what in their hearts they condemned. Let the present state of things continue; let it be understood that none are to acquire the public honors or to attain them but by flattery and base compliance, and in a few generations the American character will become utterly corrupt and debased.

Now is the time to arrest this fatal tendency.—Much will depend on the vote on the measure which is now before you. Should it receive the sanction of this body and the other branch of the Legislature, and the principle be once established that the power of dismissal is subject to be regulated by the action of Congress, and not, as is contended, under the sole control of the Executive, the danger which now menaces the destruction of our system may yet be arrested. The discretionary and despotic power which the President has assumed to exercise over all in the public employment, would be subject to the control of law; and public officers, instead of considering themselves as the mere agents of the Executive Department, and liable to be dismissed at his will and pleasure, without regard to conduct, would be placed under the protection of the law.

But it is objected by the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) that the construction for which I contend would destroy the power of the President, and arrest the action of the Government. I must be permitted to express my surprise, said Mr. C., that such an objection should come from that experienced and sagacious Senator. He seems entirely to forget that the President not only possesses executive powers, but also legislative; and that he is not only a chief magistrate, but also a part of the law-making power. Does he not recollect that the President has his veto, and that no law can be passed which would improperly diminish the authority which ought to belong to him as chief magistrate without his consent, unless passed against his veto by two-thirds of both Houses?—an event which, it is believed, has not occurred since the commencement of the Government, and the occurrence of which is highly improbable. How, then, can it be asserted, that the construction for which I contend would destroy the just authority of the President? Let it be established, and what would follow? Every proposition to regulate and control the power of dismissal would become a question of expediency, and would be liable to be assailed by all who might suppose that it would impair improperly the power of the chief magistrate. And seconded as they would be by the veto, if necessary, there could be but little danger that restriction too rigid would be imposed upon his authority. The Senator from Tennessee also objects that the measure would be impracticable, and asks, with an air of triumph, what would the Senate do if the reasons of the President should be unsatisfactory? I do not, said Mr. C., agree with those who think that the Senate can or ought to continue to reject the nominations of the President in such cases, until the officer who has been dismissed shall be restored. I believe that course to be impracticable, and that in such a struggle the resistance of the Senate would be finally overcome. My hope is, that the fact itself that the President must assign reasons for removals, would of itself go far to check the abuses which now exist. I cannot think that any President would assign to the Senate as a reason for removal, that the officer removed was opposed to him on party grounds. Such is the deceptive character of the human heart, that it is reconciled to do many things under plausible covering which it would not openly avow. But suppose there should be a President who would act upon the principle of removing on a mere difference of opinion, without any other fault in the officer, and who would be bold enough to avow such a reason, Congress would not be at a loss for a remedy, on the principles for which I contend. A law might be passed that would reach the case; it might be declared that the removal by the President, if his reasons should not prove satisfactory, should act merely as a suspension to the termination of the next ensuing session, unless filled by the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Senator from Tennessee has conjured up a state of frightful collision between the Executive and the dismissed officers, and has represented the Senate Chamber as the arena where this conflict must be carried on. He says, if the President should be bound to assign his reasons, the party dismissed would of right have a claim to be heard as to the truth and correctness of those reasons, and that the Senate would have its whole time engrossed in listening to the trial. All this is mere imaginary, if the President on his part should exercise the power of removal with the discretion and justice which he ought, and with which all the predecessors of the present Chief Magistrate have in fact exercised it. Does he suppose if a measure, such as is now before the Senate, had been in operation at the commencement of the Government, that the Father of his Country—a man no less distinguished by his moderation than his wisdom—would have experienced the least embarrassment from its operation? Does he suppose that the dismissal of nine officers in eight years during his presidency, would have given all that annoyance to him and this body, which the Senator anticipates from the measure? Would there have been any difficulty in the time of the elder Adams, either to himself or to the Senate, from the ten officers whom he dismissed during his presidency? Would any have been experienced, during Mr Jefferson's presidency of eight years, even with the forty-two whom he dismissed? Or, in the presidency of Mr. Madison, that mild and amiable man, who, in eight years of great excitement, of which nearly three was a period of war, dismissed but five officers? Or, during the presidency of Mr Monroe, who, in eight years dismissed but nine officers? Or, of the younger Adams, who in four years, dismissed but two officers? I come now, said Mr. C., to the present administration, and here I concede, that with the dismissal of 230 officers in the first year, and I know not how many since, the scene of trouble and difficulty both to the President and Senate, which the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) painted in such lively colors, would have occurred, had the measure been in operation.

This, however, constitutes no objection to the measure, but to the abuse; the gross and dangerous abuse of the power of dismissal which it is intended to correct. It is a recommendation that it would impede and embarrass the abuse of so dangerous a power. The more numerous and greater the impediment of such abuses, the better. I apprehend (said Mr. C.) that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) entirely misconceives the operation of the measure under a discreet and moderate Administration. Under such a one the charges exhibited against an officer would be transmitted to the accused, would undergo a regular investigation in the presence of the party, and the accused would be heard in his own defence before the charge would be acted on. If sustained, and the officer be discharged, the whole proceedings would accompany the nomination of the successor as showing the grounds on which he was dismissed.

During the time (said Mr. C.) that I occupied the place of Secretary of War under Mr. Monroe, two officers of the Government, holding civil employment connected with that Department, were dismissed for improper conduct; and in both cases the course which I have indicated was adopted. The officers were not dismissed until after full investigation, and the reasons for dismission reduced to writing and communicated to them.

But the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) further objects, that the construction for which we contend, would concentrate all powers of the Government in Congress, and would thus constitute the very essence of despotism, which consists, as he asserts, in uniting the powers of the three departments in one I could, said Mr. C., hardly have anticipated, that one whose conceptions are so clear on most subjects, would venture so bold an assertion. Has not the Senator reflected on the nature of the legislative department in our system? To make a law, it is necessary not only to have the participation of the two Houses, but that also of the Executive; except, indeed, in the case of a veto, when, as has been stated, the measure must be passed by two-thirds of both Houses. Does he not see from this, that to vest Congress, as the Constitution has done, with all the discretionary power, is to vest the power not simply in the two Houses, but also in the President; and is, in fact, to require the concurrence of both departments to the exercise of such high and dangerous powers, instead of leaving it to each separately, as would have been the fact without this wise provision? I will tell the Senator, that it is the doctrine for which he, and not that for which we contend, which leads to concentration—a doctrine which would leave to each department to assume whatever power it might choose; and which, in its necessary effects, as has been shown, would concentrate all the powers of the Government in the Chief Magistrate. This process has been going on under our eyes rapidly for the last few years; and yet the gentleman, who appears now to be so sensitive as to the danger of concentration, looks on with perfect indifference, not to say with approbation. We have, said Mr. C, lost all sensibility; we have become callous and hardened under the operation of these deleterious practices and principles, which characterize the times. What a few years since would have shocked and roused the whole community, is now scarcely perceived or felt. Then the dismissal of a few inconsiderable officers, on party grounds, as was supposed, was followed by a general burst of indignation; but now, the dismissal of thousands, when it is openly avowed that the public offices are the "spoils of the victors," produces scarcely a sensation It passes as an ordinary event. The present state of the country, said Mr. C., was then anticipated. It was foreseen, as far back as 1826, that the time would come when the income of the Government and the number of those in its employ would be doubled, and that the control of the President, with the power of dismissal, would become irresistible. All of which was urged as an inducement for the reform at that early period; and as a reason why the administration then in power should be expelled, and those opposed to them should be elevated to their places. But now, when this prophecy has been realized, we seem perfectly insensible of the danger to which the liberty and institutions of the country are exposed.—Among the symptoms of the times, said

Mr. C., which indicate a deep and growing decay, I would place among the most striking, the difference in the conduct of those who seek public employment before and after their elevation. In the language of the indignant Roman, they solicit offices in one manner, and use them in another. And this remark was not more true in that degenerate state of the noblest of all the Republics of antiquity, than it is of ours in the present time. It is not only, said Mr. C., a symptom of decay, but it is also a powerful cause.

When it comes to be once understood that politics is a game; that those who are engaged in it but act a part; that they make this or that profession, not from honest conviction or intent to fulfil them, but as the means of deluding the people, and through that delusion to acquire power; when such professions are to be entirely forgotten, the people will lose all confidence in public men. All will be regarded as mere jugglers—the honest and the patriotic, as well as the cunning and the profligate—and the people will become indifferent and passive to the grossest abuses of power, on the ground that those whom they may elevate, under whatever pledges, instead of reforming, will but imitate the example of those whom they have expelled.

I, said Mr. C. rejoice however, that there are many who are counted in the Administration ranks who have a proper regard for the professions of the party while canvassing for power. I see the commencement of a separation between those who are disposed to go all lengths to abandon all former principles in the support of power, and those who are not disposed to advance beyond the point where they now stand. Let those who are disposed to sustain the power of the Executive, however extravagant, reflect on what has occurred during the present discussion, and the manly and independent sentiments which have been expressed in the ranks of the Administration itself, and they will see cause to halt in their course. They have pushed things as far as they can be pushed with safety; to push them farther must end in division and overthrow.

But the Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) regards all this alarm on account of the vast increase of Executive power, as perfectly imaginary. He contends that the view drawn in the report of the Committee, as to the extent of patronage, is greatly exaggerated; and for this purpose assails that part of the report which treats of the number of those in the employ of the Government, and living on its bounty, as constituting one of the elements of Executive patronage. The Senator is possessed of clear perception and strong powers of discrimination, and he anticipated from the confident manner in which he expressed himself, that he had discovered some flaw or weakness in that portion of the report. He is not usually the man to make bold assertion without his proof; but I must say that, in this case, the Senator has disappointed me. What error or exaggeration has he discovered in the report? Has he shown the number stated to be greater than in reality it is? Has he shown that there is any error in the various heads under which they are classified? Or that there is a single class which does not contribute to swell the power and influence of the Executive? He has not even made an attempt to point out any error of the kind. He drew his number and classification from the report itself, and has not pretended to show that there has been any over estimate on the part of the Committee attached to any one of the classes.

But though the Senator has not succeeded in showing an over estimate, he has labored strenuously, though I must say unsuccessfully, to show that the patronage is far less than in reality it is. The Senator would, for instance, have us lay aside the pensioners, as adding little or nothing to the patronage of the Government. I had (said Mr. C.) supposed that he was too good a judge of human nature, not to know that the mere fact that a man living upon the bounty of the Government naturally disposes him to the side of power? If to this we add the fact, that the pensioner is liable to have his pension questioned whether he is rightfully entitled to it or not, and that the decision of this question, so important to him, rests with those in power; that there are thousands who are seeking pensions who must look in the same direction for the gratification of their wishes—to say nothing of the host of pension agents, in and out of Congress, whose importance and influence with the People may depend upon their success in obtaining pensions—we may realize the vast addition which so large a pension list as ours is calculated to give to the patronage of the Executive. I am (said Mr C.) informed that a single member, in one session, obtained upwards of 350 pensions; and can the Senator doubt how much he was strengthened in his district by his success, when a large majority of those whom he so successfully served were probably voters? Taking every thing into consideration, so far from considering the pensions as an inconsiderable source of influence and patronage, as the Senator would have us believe, I am of impression that it is among the most fruitful sources of both; and that to the late great extension of the number of pensioners, we may attribute the strength of the Administration in some of the States of the Union. I have great respect for the Secretary of War and the chief of the Pension Bureau, and I do not wish to be considered as making any personal imputations.

The Senator from New York next tells us that the army contributes very little to the influence and patronage of the Executive; that it consists principally of soldiers and those for the most part located on the frontiers, far removed from the scenes of political struggles. The Senator would seem to have very imperfect conceptions of the nature of the influence which an army brings to a Government. Is he ignorant that it is to be fed, and clothed, and housed, and removed at the expense of millions, wherever employed, and that all this heavy expenditure must bring a corresponding increase of power and influence? I, for my part (said Mr. C.) consider an army among a spirited People, armed and accustomed to the use of arms as the Americans are, as far more dangerous on account of the patronage which it brings to the Government, than on account of its physical force; and it is mainly under this impression, that I have ever been opposed to its increase beyond the point necessary to preserve proper military organization and skill.

The Senator, taking the same fallacious view, would put the Navy out of the list, as contributing but little to the patronage of the Government. What I have said in reference to the Army is equally applicable to the Navy, and supersedes the necessity of adding any thing further.

But the final objection of the Senator is, that the patronage of the Government is not as great, as far as the number of those employed may contribute to it, as if they were all custom house officers, and some other classes of officers, which he estimates at some three or four thousand, and which, he admits, are calculated to exercise some influence. I acknowledge (said Mr. C.) they are not so powerful as they would be, if they consisted of the classes referred to by the Senator; but let me tell him, that if we had a corps of one hundred thousand such, the friends of liberty might surrender in despair—Our cause would be hopeless! The People could not resist them for six months.

I have now, said Mr. C. concluded what I intended so say on the question involved in the third section of the bill, and will next proceed to notice some objections to the other portions of the bill. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) objects to the first section, which proposes to repeal the Four Years' Law, on the ground that it would diminish the power of the Senate, and increase that of the President. If such was the fact, the last quarter from which I should expect such an objection would be that from which it comes. But the Senator may dismiss his fears. There is not the slightest ground for the apprehension which he professes. It is true, that without that law the Senate would not have the opportunity of passing on the conduct of the officers who may be renominated under it; but let me bring the Senator to reflect how little influence that fact gives to the Senate, compared to the influence which the President acquires under the law over all those who must depend on him under its provisions, for a renomination. Let him reflect how few of those renominated are rejected by the Senate, compared to those whom the President had refused to nominate, and how little influence the Senate acquires or the President loses by the rejection of the former. Should the Senate reject on party ground, it has no power to fill the place of the person rejected—that depends upon the President; what then is the fact? The Senate makes an enemy without acquiring a friend, while the President is sure to acquire two friends without making an enemy: the rejected and the one who fills his place. If to this we add, that the present President has made it an invariable practice to reward in some shape or other every man rejected by the Senate, however good the cause for rejection, it must be obvious that the apprehension of the Senator from Tennessee, that the repeal of the Four Years' Law would weaken the Senate and strengthen the Executive, is without foundation. He may dismiss all anxiety on that head.

But it is further objected, that the repeal of the Four Years' Law would destroy the principle of rotation in office, which the Senator from Maine (Mr. Shepley,) and some others on the same side, represent as the very basis of republican institutions. We often, said Mr. C., confound things that are entirely dissimilar, by not making the proper distinction. I will not undertake to inquire now whether the principle of rotation, as applied to the ordinary ministerial officers of a government, may not be favorable to popular and free institutions, when such officers are chosen by the people themselves. It certainly would have a tendency to cause those who desire office, when the choice is in the people, to seek their favor; but certain it is, that in a government where the Chief magistrate has the filling of vacancies instead of the people, there will be an opposite tendency to court the favor of him who has the disposal of offices, and that for the very reason that when the choice is in the people their favor is courted. If the latter has a popular tendency, it is no less certain that the former must have a contrary. I, for my part, must say, that according to my conception the true principle is, to render those who are charged with mere ministerial offices secure in their places, so long as they continue to discharge their duty with ability and integrity; and I would no more permit the chief magistrate of a country to displace them without cause, on party grounds, than I would permit him to divest them of their freeholds. The power to divest them of the one, is calculated to make them as servile and dependent as the power to divest them of the other.

I have now, said Mr. C., concluded what I intended to say. I have omitted several subjects which I was desirous of discussing connected with the highly important question which has so deeply occupied the attention of the Senate; but the session is so near to a close that I feel the necessity of brevity, and will therefore forego what I would otherwise say.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Friday, the 3rd of April, being Court Week, a very large and highly respectable number of the citizens of Davidson County, together with a few Gentlemen casually present from other Counties, assembled in the Court-house in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present crisis of affairs, and especially to express their opinions in reference to the next Presidency.

On motion of John A. Hogan, Esq., Dr. Charles L. Payne was called to the Chair, and Andrew Hunt appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting, accompanied by a few remarks, by J. L. Hargrave:

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the provision in the Constitution of the United States, requiring each House of Congress to keep a Journal of its proceedings, was intended for the benefit and security of the people, and that any attempt to expunge any part of that Journal, would be not only a violation of the Constitution, but a *dangerous* attack upon the Liberties of the People.

Resolved, therefore, That the adoption of the political resolutions by our late Legislature—instructing our Senators to vote to expunge from the Journals of the Senate, certain resolutions which had been passed by that body—was an assumption of power, wholly *unauthorised* by the Constitution, and neither *expected* nor *desired* by the People.

Resolved, That the said resolutions were *calculated, if not intended*, to degrade and disgrace a high public functionary—to destroy his usefulness, and to drive him from the independent and honorable discharge of his duty to the State and the people.

Resolved, further, That we heartily approve of the course of Mr. Mangum, in disregarding the said resolutions, and in the manly and patriotic stand, which he has occupied in defence of the Constitution and Laws, and in the maintenance of the Rights and Liberties of the People.

Resolved, That we look upon the conduct of a majority of the Senate of our late General Assembly in refusing to assert the claim of North Carolina to an interest in the Public Lands, as a *gross abandonment of rights*.

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of caucusses, and that the proposed Baltimore Convention is nothing but a *caucus*, got up at the instance of the office holders and office seekers—without consultation with the great body of the people, not in obedience to their will—but to bias and control that will—and is *intended* and *calculated* permanently to destroy the freedom of elections, and to perpetuate their own power.

Resolved, That we believe these several exceptionable measures sprung from the New York system of politics, and are intended to bear upon the next Presidential election, so as to secure that office to Martin Van Buren—to whose intrigues we are indebted for the odious and oppressive Tariff of '28 and whose elevation we would deprecate as a great National calamity.

Resolved, As the best means of preventing an event so much to be deprecated, that we recommend to the support of our Fellow-Citizens for the next Presidency, Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, in whose patriotism, firmness and political *integrity* we have the most implicit confidence, and in whose hands we firmly believe that high office would be administered for the benefit and happiness of the whole people of the United States, and not for the sole and exclusive benefit of a party.

These resolutions were passed with but one or two dissenting voices.

On motion of J. A. Hogan, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Western Carolinian, and Carolina Watchman.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. L. PAYNE, Chairman.
Andrew Hunt, Secretary.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING IN ROWAN, AT MAY COURT.

The Grand Jurors of Rowan, attending on the Superior Court, having disposed of all of the official duties before them, proceeded to take under consideration the alarming state of the Government, and the danger in which our Free Institutions appear to be. After deliberate consideration, we unanimously adopt the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, In our opinion, that the political condition of the Government is such at this time, as ought seriously to alarm the American people for the safety of our Free Institutions, and even for Liberty itself. We have seen, within a very few years, the powers and patronage of the Federal Executive increased, and increasing to an extent already greater than those now possessed either by the King of England, or France. We see the expenditures of the Government increasing at a rate beyond all former example in this, and almost any other country, having, in the period of ten years, run up from $9,784,154 to $22,713,755, exclusive of the public debt: And we now witness going on in the country, a scene which threatens to destroy the freedom of elections, and subvert the Constitution. We see the whole patronage and power of the Executive wielded for the purpose of forcing on the people Martin Van Buren of New York, as next President of the United States, and to accomplish this nothing is stopped at. Men in all respects competent, and honest, are turned out of office merely because they are not in favor of Martin Van Buren, and others put in, who become the pliant and servile tools of power. It appears from documents submitted to Congress that the number of dependents on the government for bread is rapidly increasing. In 1832 the whole number of persons who held offices under the government, or fed out of the public Treasury, was 55,777: and that in 1833, this list had increased to 100,079.—These facts, we think, ought to alarm the people, and awaken them to a sense of their danger.

2. *Resolved*, That we deem it premature at this time for the Whigs of North Carolina to make any nomination for the next Presidency, or to go further on this subject than to declare our opinion against Martin Van Buren, and against the waste of public money, and the abuses of patronage, which have taken place under his influence. We would look on his election as a great misfortune to the country, and especially to the South; and to escape these evils, when the proper time comes, we will support against him any man of competent talents, fair character, and acknowledged patriotism, be he Hugh L. White of Tennessee, or whomsoever the Whig Party in North Carolina may unite on: *provided* that such person shall give to the American people satisfactory assurances that he is for economy and reform in the Government.

3. *Resolved*, That *we* look upon the *mis-called* Convention, which is now getting up, to be held in Baltimore on the 20th day of May, as nothing but a *packed caucus*, got up for the purpose of humbugging the people, and imposing on the country Martin Van Buren as next President, since it is well understood that no one will go there who is not for Van Buren, and all who do go, do so with the *sole* purpose of nominating him.

4. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of taking under consideration the alarming state of the Government, and to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger, we believe that the Whigs of North Carolina should every where assemble together in Public Meetings, and we now invite the Freemen of Rowan for these purposes, to assemble together at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the 18th day of May, the same being the Monday of May Court.

5. *Resolved*, That Burton Craige, Thomas G. Polk, John Beard, Jr., John Clement, Richard H. Alexander, H. C. Jones, and Charles Fisher, be appointed as a Committee to prepare Resolutions, and an Address to be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting; also, that they invite the Governor of North Carolina to be present on that occasion, and that they respectfully request our Senators, Mr. Mangum and Mr. Brown, to attend and give to this part of their constituents an account of their stewardship; and further, that said Committee invite to be present any other public men they may think proper; and generally to make all other arrangements that may be necessary to accomplish the object of the meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid Committee of seven, be requested to appoint a Committee of five in each Captain's Company in the County, to act as Committees of Vigilance.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to each of the papers printed in Salisbury, with a request to publish the same.

JACOB KRIDER, Foreman.

Michael Peeler, Samuel Ribelin, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Lynn, Christopher Graham, Benjamin Little, Noah Partee, George McConnaughey, Samuel Luckey, James Frost, Joel Kimbell, George Gillespie, J. Lyrely, Dr. R. Graham, Jesse Clement, Hugh Parks, John Carrigan.

The Baltimore American of Friday morning furnishes us with the subjoined information, of equal interest to Washington and Baltimore. It cannot be doubted that the increased facilities of travelling will greatly increase the number of visiters to Washington. On the other hand, however, it may perhaps be said that it will shorten the sojourn of those who do visit us. To obviate that objection to it, let us set to work and do all we can to make a residence in this city so agreeable that People will not desire to leave it until they can no longer stay.

"*Washington Rail Road.*—We learn that a definitive and entirely satisfactory arrangement has been agreed upon between the Corporation of Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company in relation to the location of Rail-way within that city. A most liberal and accommodating spirit, we are informed, has been manifested by the city authorities there towards the Company, and, under the provisions of the ordinance just passed, the Rail Road Company are authorized to use steam as a moving power to the point desired by them near the Western foot of Capitol Hill, from which place the road will be continued across Pennsylvania Avenue to the Canal.

"The satisfactory adjustment of this matter leaves the Company free from any obstacle in the way of their immediate completion of the work, and the entire line both for graduation and masonry is already under contract, under a confident expectation that within three months the road will be open for travel.

The accomplishment of this work will bring the two cities into a very intimate intercourse, reciprocally beneficial. The trip will no doubt be regularly performed within two hours, and will afford a most delightful excursion. Hundreds will daily avail themselves of it, and we doubt not but that the commercial as well as social relations of both cities will be greatly promoted. Indeed the whole Union has a deep interest in the work; and we venture to predict that the day is not distant when travellers leaving Washington in the morning will dine in Philadelphia and arrive the same evening in New York."

A country paper, speaking of the evil tendency of war, says that, among other things, it "raises up a crop of heroes to claim all the offices in the country for twenty years afterwards." A very sensible remark.

Nat. Gaz.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 13, 1835.

Latest from England.—By the packet ship Europe, Captain Marshall, arrived last evening, we have London papers of the 17th, and Liverpool of the 18th, inclusive. They contain little of interest except that the ministry continued, and apparently, firm in their seats. The only items of interest will be found under head of Foreign News. The Cotton market is improving.

Ordonnance of the King.—Louis Phillippe, King of the French, &c. We have ordered and order as follows: Duke de Broglie, Peer of France, is nominated Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, in lieu of M. the Marshall Duke de Trevise, whose resignation is accepted. Done at the Tuilleries, 12th March, 1835. Louis Philippe.

Toulon, 11th March.—The squadron of the United States collected at the Balearie Islands, consists of two ships of the line, two frigates, a corvette, and a brig. The union of the American naval force in a port of the Mediterranean, leads to the belief that it is done with a bad feeling towards France. This project conceals projects which have not escaped our government; it has despatched a frigate to Mahon, to observe the motions of the squadron, and make them promptly known; *la Bellone* is intrusted with this mission, and that frigate has orders to prolong her stay in the port until the departure of the squadron of the Union.

The United States intend, by this demonstration, to support their claim on France. It is a kind of menace.

The presence of these vessels besides gives some uneasiness to the merchants, and the Americans say they expect more vessels.

An American squadron of six frigates, under the command of a Commodore, is, we understand, daily expected at Cowes, about to cruise against French commerce. A similar demonstration of force will be evinced by the French Government, and thus hostilities, we fear, will commence.

Brighton Gaz.

By the Charlemaigne, Richardson, from Havre, sailed March 19th, we have Paris dates of 16th, and Havre of 17th, inclusive.

The Journal des Debats of the 15th, states that Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Dupin, Persil, and Duchatel, retain their port folios in the new French Ministry—of which the Duke de Broglie is president and Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Count de Rigny retains provisional charge of the War Department.

From our corresponden we have received the following letter, dated Havre, March 17.

Sir,—My last mentioned that the Duke de Broglie was president of the Council, and Minister of Foreign affairs, and Marshal Maison (Ambassador at St. Petersburg) Minister of War; all the other Ministers to retain their portfolios. Admiral de Rigny to fill the War department in the interior, and to replace the Marshal in case he accepts.

It is now understood that all the ministers will go out, in case they should not have a majority on the question of the American treaty. The report of the Committee will be made in the course of 4 or 5 days, and will be unanimous for the adoption of the treaty, *purement et simplement*.

It is to be hoped nothing will come from the U. S. to disturb the good disposition which appears now to exist to settle this affair.

The late correspondence laid before Congress has been laid hold of by the opposition to confirm their assertion, that the King, disregarding the Chamber, wished to usurp power not intended to be given him. His promises to Mr. Livingston gave him much credit in the United States, but has done him no good here, and therefore it is a pity it had not been considered as confidential at Washington. Yours truly.

The Charlemaigne has performed her voyage in *fifty-nine days*, with full cargoes each way.—She went out in eighteen days and has returned in twenty one.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The President's nomination of Mr. Van Buren.

Gen. Jackson's letter to Gwin, has excited a storm of public indignation. That it was equivalent to a direct nomination of his successor, and designed to give information to all his faithful followers how his royal inclination stood between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren, and to recal the erring partizans of Judge White to the standard of the successor preferred by himself, only the most stupid can fail to see, and the most hardened have the effrontery to deny. We know the letter bears on its face, the declaration of another and different object, and that it is artfully devised to conceal its true object, while it accomplishes it; but let the provocation to writing it, be dispassionately considered; let the reader reflect how insufficient the *alleged cause* is, to have induced the President of the United States to descend from his height of dignity and station, openly to combat in the arena of politics; and if he have ordinary sagacity he will not fail to perceive his real purpose to have been to let his party know, that he preferred Mr. Van Buren as his successor. Thus considered, what do independent Jackson men think of it? Will they submit to the dictation? Will they surrender the first privilege of freemen, an opinion in the choice of their rulers?—Will they with mean subserviency follow the lead of their chief and prostitute the personal independence, which is the substance and glory of liberty, to the insulting requisitions of a man who, not contented with enjoying supreme power himself, has the folly to wish and the vanity to believe himself able, to hand it down to a favorite? We hope, for the honor of the American name, that Jacksonism will stop short of this unworthy compliance.

The President's letter to Gwin, is generally and justly viewed, as openly espousing the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren—and as openly electioneering for him.

An Heiress.—The Marchioness of Londonderry was a Miss Vane, worth 80,000*l* per annum. She is said to be one of the handsomest women in England.

Caution.—We understand that some Bank Notes of the *old* Cheraw Bank, S. C. are again circulating in this neighborhood. This institution has ceased to exist some eight or ten years since, yet it will long be remembered for its notoriety of swindling.

The present bank located at Cheraw, S. C., is known as the "Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, *J. C. Coit*, President, *H. Hutcheson*, Cashier." Its notes are in good credit, and is generally admitted to be "A specie paying bank."

The notes of the *old* institution have a vignette of a man mounted on a horse, and are signed by the notorious *G. T. Hearsey*, either as President or Cashier: as we have not lately seen a note of this description, it is not within our recollection whether Hearsey acted as president or cashier. We caution the public against receiving any bank note of the above description, with *his signature* in either capacity. They are spurious.—*Salem Reporter.*

Enormous Consumption of Silk.—A Philadelphia paper states, on the authority of a discourse before the American Institute, that there are "annually consumed in the United States more *silk* than all the wheat, corn, rye, oats, flaxseed, biscuit, potatoes and hops, which are exported, will pay for, by nearly two millions of dollars! Think of this, ladies, and beware how you extend the dimensions of your sleeves, or we shall be compelled to add cotton to the appalling list.

Newark Adv.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone!—Mr. Solomon Down, of East Haddam, Conn., a Revolutionary veteran, 85 years old, went down a few days since—not to his grave, but into the arms of Miss Abigail Chapman, aged 83, to whom he was married by the Rev. Mr. Miner.

North Eastern Boundary.—In a recent discussion in the British Parliament, Sir Robert Peel stated, in reference to the North Eastern Boundary question, that our Government had refused to abide by the arbitrament of the King of the Netherlands, and had asked another survey. The English Government acceded to this proposition, but the American Government had given no answer to the proposition made by the British Government.

Canals in Illinois.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of this State, for the construction of a canal from the Illinois river to Lake Michigan. The improvement, when completed, will be 115 miles in length, and will open a direct communication between the Lake and New Orleans, and the river St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. The estimated cost of this work is $3,000,000.

Death of the Rhinoceros.—We are sorry to learn that the proprietors of the Zoological Institute have sustained a serious and not easily repaired loss, in the death of the Rhinoceros which was lately exhibited at the Bowery. It died suddenly a couple of days since, a little beyond West Farms, on its way to some other city.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Frigate Potomac, to his friend in this City, dated

Mahon, 22d February, 1835.

"The Shark has been ordered to sail this morning for Marseilles, and is now getting under way. We shall all sail immediately upon her return; 'tis said for Naples, though we shall doubtless proceed up the Archipelago. We are all well. The French are hovering round us; whether for good or evil we know not."

Trial for a Libel.—We learn from the Portland Courier that Alfred Stone, of Brunswick, who was the author of some outrageous slanders on the character of the Whig candidate for Congress, James C. Churchill, has been mulcted by a jury in the sum of *seven hundred and fifty dollars* for his defamatory paragraphs. There was not during the whole trial the least particle of evidence to cast suspicion upon the character of Mr. Churchill. Col. Stone has appealed to the Supreme Court.—*Balt. Pat.*

(From Judge White's Speech.)

"My principles are to *limit* power if we can, so as to make every man as secure in voting for whom he pleases, as he is in matters of religion, in worshipping his Maker according to the dictates of his conscience. When power is so limited that no man can so use it as to injure his opponents, *then* and then *only*, do I consider myself safe."

H. Fellows, Esq. of *Rushville, Illinois*, has been removed from the office of Postmaster. The Galena Gazette says, that out of 4000 inhabitants of Schuyler County, he might, if he chose, obtain 3900 ready subscribers to a petition for his restoration; and that a Jackson candidate, last summer threatened him with removal if he did not vote for him; and that his removal now is the execution of this menace.

On one occasion when Mr. Clay was a candidate for a seat in Congress, he was opposed by a gentleman who had lost an arm. After the election, Mr. Clay undertook to rally an Irishman who was under some obligation to him, for having voted for his opponent. 'Och!' said Patrick, 'I like you, Mr. Clay, just as well as ever, but they tell me that at Washington the people's money is kept in a big bag, and that the Congressmen empty it as soon as they can; and I thought that the man with one hand would not get out so much as you would with two."

New York City has a greater population than either of the States of Rhode Island, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, or Missouri.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Convention.—We lay before our readers the official returns from the several counties in the State of the election, held on the 1st and 2d instant, to ascertain the sense of the people relative to the call of a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State. It will be perceived that there is a majority of 5,856 votes in favor of the measure; and the Governor has accordingly issued writs to the several Sheriffs, directing them to hold elections in their respective counties, on Thursday, the 21*st day of next month*, for the choice of Delegates to the Convention.

THE CONVENTION VOTE.

	For	Against
Cumberland County,	559	27
Bladen,	29	479
Robeson,	62	481
Orange,	1648	111
Sampson,	116	522
Moore,	498	22
Wake,	370	904
New Hanover,	125	505
Franklin,	73	675
Warren,	76	436
Rowan,	1266	3
Davidson,	1014	47
Mecklenburg	1045	112
Guilford,	1271	141
Rutherford,	1618	1
Beaufort,	41	697
Lincoln,	1779	67
Granville,	270	737
Anson,	736	73
Montgomery,	530	136
Johnston,	68	566
Chatham,	885	77
Surry,	1410	7
Iredell,	1049	77
Columbus,	7	597
Craven,	185	217
Edgecombe,	57	979
Nash,	26	689
Martin,	6	703
Cabarrus,	505	71
Burke,	1353	11
Ashe,	261	411
Rockingham,	824	84
Stokes,	1,136	133
Wilkes,	1,033	141
Yancy,	621	6
Pitt,	23	729
Bertie,	117	229
Buncombe,	1199	41
Brunswick,	24	574
Carteret,	74	226
Currituck,	6	349
Chowan,	39	315
Camden,	8	358
Caswell,	62	201
Duplin,	74	520
Gates,	22	476
Greene,	4	570
Halifax,	225	364
Hertford,	16	435
Hyde,	5	479
Haywood,	474	35
Jones,	45	109
Lenoir,	66	147
Macon,	594	12
Northampton,	9	591
Onslow,	51	466
Person,	112	544
Pasquotank,	16	520
Perquimons,	12	511
Randolph,	732	93
Richmond,	359	15
Tyrrell,	4	483
Washington,	26	347
Wayne,	55	856
	27,550	21,694
	21,694	
Majority for Conv'n	5,856	

Medical Degrees.—At the recent Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following young gentlemen from North Carolina:

Names.	*Subject of Essay.*
Sidney S. Perry,	Stricture of Urethra.
Sidney X. Johnston,	Scarlatina.
Josiah Blackman,	Remittent Fever.
James M. Moore,	Scarlet Fever.
Charles C. Wilson,	Intermitting Fever.
Archibald Malloy,	Leucorrhœa.
Charles E. Johnson,	Acute Dysentery.
Charles Skinner,	Spira Bifida.
Thomas W. Blount,	Calorification.
Madison T. Moore,	Acute Diarrhœa.
Edward C. Riddick.	Measles.

The Merchants and the Ladies.—In almost every community there are some ill-bred ladies (in other respects) who will haggle and jew, and beat down a merchant's gain in "the hundreth part of a tythe" of the price: and there are some merchants who, as a measure of precaution or retaliation, will at first ask more for his goods, than he means in the end to insist on. Now this is sometimes a source of loss to the merchant, and sometimes a source of imposition on the fair, open, unsuspicious dealer, whether male or female. When such as these go into a store they never try to *beat down*: if they think the article too high they do not trouble themselves if they do not know its actual value, without more ado they take it at the first asking; and levy a profit of some ten or 15 per cent. on the liberal and candid, and to abate this much to the teasing and pestersome customer, is not exactly fair. The best way is for a merchant to have but one price, and uniformly to adhere to that, and when it becomes known, he will have to encounter but little of such jarring importunities; and what is more, he will soon have the confidence and much more of the custom of such as never rally down prices.

The cotton manufactory in England employed in 1760 but 40,000 persons, and its products were 600,000 pounds sterling. At present, the same business employs 1,500,000 persons, and the value of the products exceeds 31,000,000 sterling.

Where, says Noah, are the original friends of "A. Jackson," Tyler, Tazewell, Leigh, Branch, Iredell, Berrien, McLean, Calhoun, Hamilton, McDuffie, Verplanck, White, Selden, Archer, Ingham, and a host of other men? *Sacrificed to appease the intriguing ambition of the little magician.*

Difficult to Please.—A gentleman who had just been shaved by a barber asked for a towell to wipe his face with, and upon being presented with one, inquired of the master of the shop if he had not another? "No," replied the barber—"all my customers have used that for three weeks and no one ever found fault with it before."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1835.

FAIR.

The Ladies of the Episcopal Congregation will hold a Fair at the Masonic Hall on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1835.

A CARD.

The Ladies of the Working Missionary Society of Fayetteville will have an Exhibition and Sale of their articles, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of May, in the Lodge.

April 21, 1835. 2*w*.

Convention.—We congratulate our readers upon the certainty that we shall at last have a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. Limited as it will be, and composed of a majority of Eastern members, it is not all that the West had a right to expect; but if it equalize the representation, that will of itself be a great point gained, and will appease the just indignation of the West at being so long deprived of their rights. Some fears are entertained that it will not do this; but we trust that they will prove to be groundless. Those Eastern members of the Convention, if such there should be, who would entirely defeat the object of the assemblage, and entail upon the State the still greater evils that would grow out of a failure to settle the question now, would have much to answer for. But we will not believe that any considerable portion of the members of the Convention will be so lost to a sense of justice, and to the peace of the State, as to let this opportunity pass of restoring harmony and strength to our distracted councils.

It remains for the people to select their *best men* to represent them in the Convention. Let the body be remarkable for its weight of talents and virtue. It is no ordinary occasion, and there should be no ordinary men deputed to represent the people in it. The Governor, it will be seen, has fixed the 21st day of May for the Election.

A Public Dinner was given to Mr. Mangum, on Wednesday last, by those citizens of Raleigh who approve of his course in the Senate. We have not received the particulars of the entertainment, but expect to receive them in the Register to-morrow, and will probably insert them in our next.

It is gratifying to find the Whig party thus stepping forward to the support of Mr. Mangum, whose course in the Senate has reflected more honor on the State than that of any member we have had in that body for many years. Will not his friends in this place do likewise? We should like to see such a testimonial of respect offered to Mr. Mangum and our faithful Representative in the other House of Congress, Mr. Deberry. It is calculated to cheer the public servants in the manly and fearless discharge of their duty, and cannot fail to have a good effect also upon those who offer it.

It may interest some of our back-country readers to learn, that the schooner William Tell, from New York, arrived at Wilmington some days ago, with a case of Small Pox on board, and was immediately ordered to the Quarantine Ground, where she yet remains. Her cargo, which is still on board, is principally, we learn, for merchants in the interior of this State.

We are glad to learn, that effectual steps were taken to prevent the least danger of the disease to the inhabitants of Wilmington.

We would direct the reader's attention to the able speech of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of Executive patronage, which will be found on our first page.

To Correspondents.—We approve entirely of the object of our Wilmington correspondent "Dextral," but do not feel at liberty to insert his communication, for reasons which he will probably understand and appreciate.

Judge White.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register furnishes the following memoranda of the early history of this eminent individual:

"Hugh L. White was born Oct. 30th, 1773, in Iredell County, (N. C.) (then Rowan County;) when about 7 or 8 years old, his father moved to Cripple Creek, Withe County, Va., and lived there a few years, from thence he moved to the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. When a mere lad, Hugh L. White was engaged in most of Sevier's campaigns against the Cherokee Indians and was distinguished for his bravery, hardihood and sagacity in that partisan warfare. Under the influence of Colonel Charles McClung who had recently come from Pennsylvania, and who had married his sister, and observed decided evidence of talent in young White, his father was induced to send him to Pennsylvania to finish his education and study the profession of law. He completed his education at some institution in Philadelphia, where Congress was then in session, and where he then attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of that distinguished republican, Nathaniel Macon, of N. C. After completing his education in Philadelphia, he went to Lancaster, Penn. and studied the profession of law under Mr. Hopkins, then an eminent lawyer of that place."

It is officially announced, that the proper authorities of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, have signified their acceptance of the portions of the Cumberland Road within those States respectively, agreeably to the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, authorizing the expenditure of the sum of $346,186 for its final completion. The Road is thus *surrendered to the State Governments.—Nat. Int.*

Our French Claims.—The Journal of Commerce, of Monday, says—"We understand, on good authority, that the Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies had, at the last dates, passed unanimously upon various items of the American Claims as not liable to any objection, which items amount to over twenty-seven millions of francs!"

The Virginia Election.—It is not possible for us to determine what is likely to be the result of the elections in this important State. So far the returns indicate considerable changes; but they are about equal in number on both sides.

For Congress, Gen. Mercer, (Opposition,) is re-elected without opposition, the Jackson candidate having withdrawn from the contest. We have reason to believe also that Emerson, (Opp.) will beat Loyall, (Jackson) in the Norfolk district. Also, that Lucas and Chinn, (Jackson) will be ousted by Cooke and Taliaferro, (Opp.)

For the State Legislature, in addition to the changes stated in our last, we have gained one member in each of the counties of King and Queen, and Nansemond; and lost 1 in each of the counties of Caroline, Lewis and Henry; and 2 in Campbell.

The elections in Petersburg and Chesterfield were more warmly contested than in any other part of the State, in consequence of the influence exercised by the late members, J. T. Brown and Wm. R. Johnson, both Whigs. We are happy to say that both have been re-elected.

The following remarks upon some of the elections are from the Virginia papers:—

"We have the pleasure to state that Col. Johnson is re-elected in Chesterfield by a majority of twenty-six votes! Yes—the "instructed" member from Chesterfield, who *violated* instructions, according to the allegation of the veracious Van Burenites, repeated, reiterated, re-echoed, until the whole State has reverberated with the falsehood, *is re-elected* by those whose orders it was proclaimed he had disobeyed! After six months exertion—after the exhaustion of every trick and stratagem aginst him, he is re-elected! The Van Burenites are wofully cast down!—A *Hogarth* might find amusing employment!—They counted Chesterfield theirs by a great majority! (See the Enquirer of the 10th.)—After Albemarle they had rather have lost any county in the State.

"Virginia is perfectly safe. The Whigs will carry her by an increased majority."

The Alexandria Gazette says "T. T. Mason has *withdrawn* from the Congressional contest in Loudoun District. The attempted schism in the Whig ranks having failed, in consequence of the course of Dr. James, it was thought useless, we presume, to continue an unavailing opposition to General Mercer, the Whig candidate."

In reviewing the elections, as far as they have gone, the Fredericksburg Arena remarks, "in *Frederick*, the election of one Whig member (Colonel Smith) is, under all the circumstances, a most glorious triumph. Col. Smith and one of his colleagues, Mr. Barton, voted for Mr. Rives, under instructions, signed by more than 1200 alleged voters. Mr. Barton was not a candidate. Col. Smith stood a poll, and without making any pledges or retractions—on the contrary, proclaiming his Whig sentiments on every occasion, and opposed by all the party organization, beat Mr. Hopkins, one of the nominees of the Jackson County Convention, *Twenty-one votes*.

"It is in Rockbridge, however, that the 'sacred right of instruction,' (as the Enquirer is in the habit of calling it,) fared worst. A paper, signed by we forget how many hundred names, instructing Col. Dorman and Mr. McDowell to vote for Mr. Rives, was presented to these gentlemen. The former promptly announced his intention of disregarding the paper, not believing it to contain the sentiments of a majority of his constituents. The latter, after making a long speech in support of stale truisms, obeyed. Both threw themselves upon their constituents, and how have they been treated? Col. Dorman, who *disobeyed*, is re-elected by a large majority, and Mr. McDowell, who *obeyed*, is left at home, being about 120 votes behind the lowest Whig candidate. In the Congressional canvass, Mr. Lucas' majority, in Frederick, is only 92 over Mr. Cooke. His friends confidently expected not less than from 3 to 400; and in the estimates made by the Whigs, not less than 200 majority was conceded. This unexpected strength of Mr. Cooke has carried terror and mortification into the Jackson party of the district, and rendered his election highly probable. His election will be a subject of congratulation, independent of party grounds. Mr. Cooke is a gentleman of high character and first-rate talents, and would take a high stand in any legislative body."

Another Van Buren Meeting—not held.—We understand that the sub-agents in Mecklenburg, of the Van Buren Regency at Raleigh, gave notice for a public meeting to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on one of the days of Convention Election, for the purpose of taking measures to send a Delegate to the Van Buren Caucus, which meets in Baltimore, on the 20th of May. On seeing this notice, Col. Alexander, and other Whigs, declared that they would attend the meeting, not for the purpose of breaking it up, but to enter into a fair and manly discussion before the people. This they had a right to do, as the meeting was a public one. Accordingly, when the hour arrived, they walked into the Court House, but behold the Van Burenites were not there!—they had "come up missing." The truth is, we suspect that the Van Buren men about Charlotte are not yet up to all the tricks of the party. It is probable, however, that they will improve from the example of Hertford, Warren, and Nash. If they wish to get up a "large and respectable meeting," in favor of the Baltimore Caucus, they must not give a public notice; and, above all, if they wish it to be unanimous, they must not hold it in the Court House, or any other public place: let them always have it in some back room; there, as in a recent instance in Louisiana, they can exclude the people, and let in only the *initiated.—Western Carolinian.*

Call for a Public Meeting.—The Grand Jurors of the Superior Court of this County, now in Session, after consultation with many respectable Citizens, have made a CALL on the Free-men of Rowan to attend a Public Meeting in Salisbury, on the 18th day of next month, that being the Monday of May Court.

It was, at first, contemplated to call a meeting on some day of the present week, but on further consideration it was thought best to put it off until May Court. The object of the meeting is to take under consideration the alarming condition of the Federal Government, and to adopt means to arouse the People of N. Carolina to a sense of their peril. We have no doubt, if the day proves fair, this will be the largest meeting ever held in Rowan County. We have every reason to believe that it will be perfectly harmonious, as there are very few Jackson men in Rowan, and still fewer Van Burenites.—*Western Carolinan.*

New York, April 15

Later from England.—The ship Ontario, Capt. Sebor, arrived at this port last evening from London. She brings London papers to Saturday evening, March 21st, and Portsmouth to the 23d.

The Portsmouth Telegraph of the 23d, contains the following:

"*Sunday Morning, March* 22.

The Bristol mail brings us intelligence that an American packet had arrived at Cork, with the news that *America had declared War against France.*"

The London Gazette announces that Lord Cowley has been appointed British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

It was reported that Sir Robert Gordon had been appointed ambassador to Russia.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Established Church, was laid on the table of each House of Parliament on the 18th. It proposes a new arrangement of Dioceses, and adjustment of the incomes of the Bishops as nearly as may be, to their several stations and duties.

Some little misunderstanding took place between the Premier (Mr. Peel) and Mr. Hume.—The former sent a written note next day demanding an explanation, which was satisfactorily made.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—March 18.

The sales on Thursday last, were 2500 bags: Friday, 2500; Saturday, 2000; Monday, 4000, of which 1000 were taken on speculation, and 550 for export; Tuesday, 3500 to 4000, 1000 for export; and to-day 5000, 500 on speculation, and 1000 for export. The demand for Cotton this week has been very good, and there has been a good attendance of buyers here again to-day. Prices have advanced in some instances ⅛d per pound since last week, with a very firm market, holders being very confident at the present prices. The week's import amounts to 19,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—March 19.

COTTON.—We have had a very good demand for Cotton to-day; about five thousand bags sold at the extreme prices of yesterday, including 3550 American at 9 to 11¼.

LONDON MARKET—March 20.

COTTON.—The market is very active at a rise of ⅛d per lb. The sales of the week are full 2500 bales. No Surats can be had under 7d per lb.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 15.

COTTON.—The market continues very steady, and prices are fully maintained. The transactions have been both for home use and export, and the sales from 11th to 14th inst. amount to about 1500 bales—of which 1000 were Upland at 16½ a 18¾ cents; 300 Florida, 17 a 19; and 200 New Orleans and Alabama, 19 a 21 cents.

Schr. Norway, of Saco, *fifty* days from Newport for Wilmington, N. C. was spoken in lat 34 00, long 76 50, by Capt. Coffey, of the steam packet Columbia, at Charleston, 8th inst., from New York. The Norway was in want of nothing but the *day of the week*, which by some *accident* to Capt. Coffey unknown, they had lost. The disaster to the Norway, might have occurred in consequence of a thick fog, which Capt. Barstow, of the Plato, at Charleston, reports detained him for 8 days within 100 miles of the port.

Extract of a Letter from a prominent citizen in Iredell county, to a gentleman of Raleigh.

"STATESVILLE, April 3, 1835.

"We are all WHITE men in this country, and shall begin to move against the culinary Establishment very soon. We have it in contemplation to hold a meeting in this county in a few days, on the subject of the next Presidency. This being Judge White's native county, he will receive a unanimous vote; and from what I can learn, his vote will be general throughout the Western counties. Any prominent man, I mean of course a Southern man, can beat VAN BUREN in the Western part of the State."

We have excluded other matter already in type to make room for our Report of the Trial of Richard Lawrence for shooting at the President of the United States with intent to kill him, of which our readers have already heard so much. The trial took place on Saturday, and ended in a verdict of *Not Guilty* by reason of the insanity of the accused. Though this verdict was anticipated by all who had examined into the subject with unprejudiced minds, yet the trial excited much interest, because of incidental circumstances connected with it.—*Nat. Int.*

The "Pee Dee Gazette, and Cheraw Advertiser," published at Cheraw, S. C. by Mathew Lyon, is no more. It breathed its last on Friday morning, April 3, aged 1 year, and about 7 months. This is the second public Journal which has been permitted to perish at the hands of the people of South Carolina, during the present month, and both *for the want of patronage!*

A large hickory box was on Saturday received at the office of the Transportation Line from New York addressed to "Andrew Jackson, Washington City"—and great was the anxiety of all about, to ascertain its contents. It is believed that there was bestowed in that box, something that will make a stir in the Kitchen Cabinet—nothing short, we are credibly informed, than a surloin of premium beef from the New York butchers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Counterfeiting.—An individual named Nathan Young, was brought to the Jail of this City, on Wednesday last, by E. Rutledge, Esq. Sheriff of Surry County, charged with having been engaged in passing Counterfeit money of the U. States Bank. He will probably be tried for the offence at the ensuing Term of the Federal Court.

Raleigh Reg.

The next Lecture before the Lyceum will be delivered this evening at 7 o'clock, by Mr. James C. Dobbin.

MARRIED,

At Farmersview, in Chatham county, on the 16th inst., by Robert E. Rives, Esq., Mr. JORDAN WATSON to Miss ANN ELIZA LEA.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Wilmington, April 16, 1835.

Mr. HALE: Understanding that an apology is expected from me for having too freely commented on the conduct of certain sagacious politicians in this place, great men in their own esteem, I hasten to offer it, that it may not appear that I do so from motives of fear. I am the more ready to apologise, seeing I have, as I am informed, wrongly charged our sinecure official Van Buren Chairman, with an act of generosity, in bestowing the fees of his office on another for performing its duties; this an intimate friend of his assures me is not a fact, for that he had never known him to bestow on another any thing that he could use himself. I would explain how I was led into the error, but have not leisure at present; let it therefore suffice that I was deceived, and that the office which he holds has, in effect, no duties to be performed for the seven or eight hundred dollars a year, except proclaiming the merits of his employers, in which cause, with the assistance of some of his specially instructed friends, the sweet and silvery tones of his voice may be heard from day to day. But I now not only apologise for past misconduct, but promise to abstain in future from inflicting chastisement on him or his partisans, unless they are so forgetful of their own comfort as to obtrude themselves on me while I am engaged in more important matters, and even in that event, I shall deal gently with them, for they are but the humble instruments, by which a mightier hand expects, by destroying the elective franchise, to triumph over the liberties of our country and seat himself in the Presidential chair; and the salaries that are bestowed on them for no seeming purpose, are but a bare remuneration for the services they perform in this great design. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and "it is not meet that the Ox should be muzzled that treadeth out the corn." I know that the friends of these men will exclaim and say, it is impossible that a man embarking in a design so great and hazardous should employ such men to accomplish his purpose, but I say they would, for it is not necessary to the success of *his* plans that they should know or understand what the result is to be, or how their humble capacities are to contribute to so great a design; it does not follow that the culprit in the tread-mill should understand the nature of the machinery he sets in motion, or that our drill seargents should comprehend the plan of the campaign, in which the men, to whom they are teaching the manual exercise, are to be engaged; they are the little wheels set in motion by the great magician Van Buren, and they continue to spin round their appointed time without knowing well wherefore.

But I will now explain how these things are done. In the first place, some three or four years since, this experimenting administration bethought them of getting up a Baltimore Convention to renominate Gen. Jackson for a second Presidential term, and as that Convention performed so admirably well, it is again had recourse to, by the President of the Kitchen Cabinet, for the purpose of nominating him for the Presidency of the United States; to accomplish which, recourse is had to some four and twenty thousand of their office holders, scattered all over the country, who are instructed to get up Van Buren meetings, at given times, beginning at places most remote from the moving cause, at which meetings they are to act as chairmen and orators; and when there is any doubt of their abilities to make suitable speeches and resolutions, they are sent to them ready made from Washington. Such speeches may frequently be detected by their inaptitude to the occasion; such for instance as the speeches made here, where the speaker is made to advance principles adverse to the interests of those whom he is addressing;—in that case there was a mistake made in franking them, they were intended for some other place or occasion. These meetings consist variously of from fifteen to fifty, and rarely over one hundred hege subjects in a county, for it is not intended that any others shall be present.—These large and respectable meetings, as the little newspapers of the day call them, appoint about half their number, say six or seven delegates, to a little convention in their district, at which convention some three or four delegates, each from some two or three out of the six or seven counties in a Congressional district, meet at the time and place appointed, and they in turn appoint two delegates to the great Baltimore Convention, and probably as much as two-thirds of the whole number of delegates so appointed, meet at Baltimore, and in effect appoint a President and Vice President of the United States. Thus we see, that by a fair computation, not more than one man in a thousand is represented there, and if they were all represented, what is the difference? These men do not go there to make choice of a candidate for the Presidency, they go there to nominate a man already selected and self-chosen.

And in good time Gen. Jackson, President of the United States, writes a letter to some Rev. friend Gwin of his, to have it published, which states by authority, that "he considers the true policy of the friends of Republican principles" or in other words, Van Buren's friends, "to send delegates fresh from the people, to a general convention for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of executive power, is to assail the virtue of the people, and in effect to oppose their right to govern." From which we are clearly given to understand, that he, Gen. Jackson, President of the U. States, not only sanctions and approves of the nefarious scheme of Van Buren and his partisans, but he further enjoins on the people of the United States to support and elect him when so nominated.—And will they be so easily gulled, and yield up their dearest privileges at the bidding of one man? degenerate children of gallant sires! will you thus permit the birth right which they sealed with their blood and bequeathed to you with their dying breath from the blood stained heights of our country, to be torn from your unresisting hands, by those subtle traitors, and that too ere the rank grass ceases to mark the mounds that cover the hallowed ashes of your sires, where they went forth to meet the tyrants, and in their dying grasp secured that Liberty of which you are now so prodigal? Arouse, and shame not the few remnants of that patriot band, who have lingered behind their fellow soldiers. First let their eyes be closed in death, and their gray hairs be gathered in peace to the grave, ere you yield up thus easily your dearly purchased privileges. MONK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A few weeks since, as a sequel to a few remarks, I endeavored to call the attention of our citizens to the subject of History, and the propriety of uniting in Society to facilitate the collection and diffusion of historical knowledge. Since that time, I notice a correspondent of the Raleigh Register (Y. S. R.) who inquires respecting the existence of a State Society, incorporated a few years since by our Legislature. He comments with warm feelings upon the fitness of immediate action, and the submission of the subject to a convention of the Delegates which will probably assemble to revise the Constitution. His object seems to be the organization of a Society that will collect manuscripts and historical facts, together with a museum of curiosities, for the elucidation of our colonial and revolutionary history.

A Society thus organized, I conceive, would be limited in its power of doing good, so far as it excludes the accumulation of statistical and general historical knowledge; and it would become an unwieldy machine, which, after the interest its first efforts would excite, would probably be left to decay,—unwieldy, because a society which cannot progress without assembling members, who are equally distributed over the State, cannot expect meetings of its majority as often as is necessary for its well-being.

The view I have taken of the subject would support a more complicated, though perhaps more local institution. A society formed by citizens, the majority of whom should reside in a vicinity, will not be so liable to meet the fate that attends too many of our united labours. An historical library, established in *that vicinity*, with the appendage of occasional lecturers, (if their office is not supplied by members,) will add much to the permanence and utility of the Society. The Southern States have few libraries, and no good collections exclusively historical. As a convenient resort for literary persons, such a collection would be of great value. It is the want of facilities of this kind, that represses the growth of literature among us. Young men, who now expend several months prior to commencing professional studies, among illy-assorted writers, and labouring without method to acquire a necessary knowledge of history, will then find a proper selection, while a periodical lecture will afford them those general directions for study, which few of our institutions are able to bestow. The Society, thus constructed, must rely upon its distant members, and their own individual efforts, or the abilities of Secretaries, (should its pecuniary resources be adequate,) who will devote themselves to the collection of manuscripts and curiosities,—to the investigation of all interesting transactions, which past times have furnished, and to the preservation of that statistical knowledge which will render the labours of the future historian light, and his correctness proverbial. The importance of institutions of this kind, inasmuch as they enhance the reputation of the State, rear up a spirit of national pride, and subserve the immediate wants of communities, ought to triumph over the pecuniary objections which always present themselves as the obstacles of literary improvement. The intrinsic merit which history possesses, even in its most extended sense, is sufficient in itself, to engage the predilections of ambitious and inquiring minds. But, in the American, native patriotism should inspire a love for that science which informs him of his own exalted political birth. "Our own history," says one foremost in the ranks of American literature, "like the poetical temple of Fame, is almost exclusively devoted to the memory of the truly great. Within, no idle ornament encumbers its bold simplicity. The pure light of Heaven enters from above and sheds an equal and serene radiance around. As the eye wanders about its extent, it beholds the unadorned monuments of brave and good men, who have greatly bled or toiled for their country, or it rests on votive tablets inscribed with the names of the best benefactors of mankind." MALCOM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 17, 1835, Steamer John Walker, Captain Rothwell, with Boat Glasgow in tow, with Sugar, Molasses, Dry Goods, &c. &c. for Charles T. Haigh, D. A. Saltmarsh, Henry Horn, Wilkings & Co. Gardner & McKethan, John M. Dobbin, A. Graham, John C. Latta, J. Kyle, Peleg Pearce, Joseph Baker, William McIntyre, Curtis & Myrover, Goold Hurlbutt, Jones Fuller, Joshua W. Cochran, William S. Latta, Amos Kimball, J. W. Weisiger, O. P. Stark and George McNeill, of this place, and for Murphy & Taylor, John Murphy, H. & J. Lindsay, David Clapp & Co. Mebane & Moring, Joshua Johnson, Thomas G. Buchanan, Gibson, Foust & Co. McAdoo & Scott, L. Donnell, J. F. & C. Phifer, Waugh, Coats & Waugh, Benton Clemmons, William Murphy, W. W. Jones, Charles Manley, John W. Lindsay, David Lindsay & Co. Womack & Goodwin, J. Smith, Smith & Hampton, L. Donald, Alfred Hargrave, T. Dothit, Waugh & Moore, Nathan Hunt, Donnell & McLean, A. Williams, William H. Haywood, and S. D. Young, of the interior.

Also, April 18, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Nott & Starr, E. J. Hale, Jas. Baker, G. Hurlbutt, W. C. Cook, J. Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, G. W. McDonald, Jas. Dodd, A. Campbell, Curtis & Myrover, J. C. Latta, A. McKethen, E. B. Drake, W. S. Latta, L. Brown, Yarbrough & Ray, W. A. Williams & Co., George C. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, Willkings & Co., A. Kimball, N. & H. P. Peck, H. Horn, A. W. Hewlett, T. J. Jordan, and W. & J. Farmer.

DEPARTED, April 19, 1835, Steamer John Walker, Captain Rothwell, with Cotton, Oil, Wax, &c. for John M. Dobbin, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, and others.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 19 a 20. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 15¾ a 16¼. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $5 00 a $5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses, 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17 Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Attention! Light Artillery.

THE Members of the Fayetteville Light Artillery Company are hereby notified to appear at the State Arsenal, on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in full Summer Uniform, to celebrate their 16th Anniversary, with 3 rounds of Ball Cartridges. By order of Capt. McNair.

C. J. ORRELL, Serg't.

April 20, 1835.

North Carolina State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.

FOURTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Halifax, on Saturday, 25th April.

CAPITAL $7,000!

Tickets only $4 00; Shares in proportion, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, at

T. SANDFORD & CO'S

Auction Store, Hay street, Fayetteville.

April 21. 1w.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLean, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

New and Fancy Articles.

THE Subscriber has just received from N. York and Philadelphia, his Spring purchases, consisting of the following, in part, viz:

Gentlemen's Stocks, (very superior summer,)
Ditto Collars,
Ditto India Rubber Suspenders,
Ditto Whiskers, (fashionable,)
Ditto Combs and Hair Brushes,
Ditto Razors and Razor Straps,
Ladies' Curls, Frizetts, and Wigs,
SOAPS—Almond, Rose, Musk and Cream,
ESSENCES—Milk Roses, Florida Water, Otto of Rose, &c.
OILS—Bear's and Maccassar, (genuine,)
Lip SALVE, and tooth-ache DROPS, with a variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the Lafayette Hotel.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH HOSTLER.

April 21, 1835. 33-3w.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

(STEREOTYPE EDITION.)

"MALCOM'S DICTIONARY of all the most important *names, objects* and *terms* found in the Holy Scripture," has been enlarged about one-third, and is now stereotyped, illustrated by forty engravings, and a map of Palestine. This important work has been recommended by a large number of Ecclesiastical bodies, and by the editors of religious papers generally throughout the country. Its intelligence is brought down to the present state of the sciences, and the most recent geographical information. It is particularly adapted for the use of the higher classes in Sunday Schools, for adult Bible classes, and for families which cannot purchase many religious books. Its size, beauty, and general utility make it peculiarly appropriate as a *present* to young persons.

For sale, price 75 cents, at

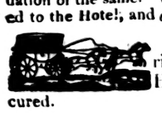
R. J. HALE'S Book Store, *Fayetteville.*

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed — Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, Oct 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834 9-f

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly putt up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes.
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

Rice.

5 Whole and 5 ½ pieces RICE, just landed from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835 31t

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23, 1835 25tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834 900tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9. 1835. 23 tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

I EVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys, Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29- f

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9 1835. 23-tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835 25tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Bank of Cape Fear,

20th March, 1835.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at which time a punctual attendance is desirable, either in person or by proxy, as important matters are then to be transacted.

[tm] JAS: OWEN, *Pres'dt*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, three valuable STORES on Person street. The one occupied by Mr Elijah Fuller, with a large and convenient Ware House in the rear—one occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and one adjoining the last named, all good stands for business. Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 4 miles from town, containing 16½ acres, adjoining which is 42 acres, with some good Log Houses, which will also be sold with or separate as may suit purchasers All the above belongs to the Estate of W Whitehead, and if not sold at private sale before the first day of May, it will then be offered at auction under the Market House. For terms or other particulars, inquire of either of the subscribers.

T. J. CURTIS,
S. T. HAWLEY, } *Executors.*

March 23, 1835 29ts.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835 19-tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

AN obligation made by Thomas Dwight to Mc Caskill & Sedberry, for Ninety dollars, to be paid in the trimming of a Coach. The above obligation was made some time in 1826, and transferred to me by S. H. Sedberry. I forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and I also forewarn Mr. Dwight not to pay it to any person without my order.

H. B. SEDBERRY.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835 31-3w

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons from trading for a Note given by Baldwin & Phillips and endorsed by James Baldwin, Sen. for $25 payable at the U S. Bank. The said Bank is also cautioned from receiving said Note as it was lost or mislaid in the mail

BALDWIN & PHILLIPS

Fair Bluff, Columbus County, April 2. 31-3w

Picked up

IN the street, in this place, a few days since, a small BAND BOX containing a new HAT.—Inquire at this Office.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, Louis D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J H COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28 tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider. for sale by

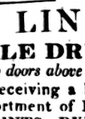
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)

PHILADELPHIA.



THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour, and the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business* and *pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story of the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the Bar and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford, and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 25 9w.

GOODS

Of a SUPERIOR quality,

THE Subscriber has received part, and expects the balance of his Spring purchase in a few days, which will form a variety of the best and most fashionable kind of Spring and Summer Staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superior extra blue, black and green Cloths and Cassimeres, Bombazines, Silks, Cassians, black Lastings, crape Camlets, Drillings, Bedtickings, brown and black Domestics, French Muslins and Ginghams, Calicoes and Cambrics, Veils and fancy Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions, silk and cotton Hosiery, silk Bands and Tassels, Zephire Scarfs, thread and bobinet Edgings, Muslin and Lace Insertings, Parasols and Umbrellas, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, fine kid, seal-skin and morocco Shoes, Slippers and Pumps, real Beaver and fur Hats; together with almost an endless variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, March 31 1835 3-w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lus rings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros de naps, Gros-de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a variety article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiter Jeans, Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Russia burg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale or retail, cheap fo cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 3-w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234,** Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip. They have availed themselves of ample room completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore respectfully invite their friends and Merchants from a distance, to call and examine their Goods, assuring venture with confidence to assure them, that both the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES

New York, February 2, 1835. 33-3

New Books—Just Received

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Ezekiel Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems; the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gunmer's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Process of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Channing's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c &c

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Women and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume's History of England; Byron's Works; Rapin's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Sayings and Doings; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 28, 1835.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30-

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835.